World Alliance News Letter

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HOLMES LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

FOUNDATIONS FOR AUTHENTIC HOPE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

USING AS THEIR THEME "Christ, the hope of the world," Eastern Orthodox and Protestant churchmen representing 163 religious bodies and 48 countries convened in mid-August at Evanston, Illinois in the second assembly of the World Council of Churches. They recognized that hope based on illusion is fatuous, and tried to find valid bases for authentic hope for the peoples of the world, harassed by uncertainty, fear, and violence.

Since the World Council was officially constituted at Amsterdam in 1948, the Evanston ecumenical meeting provided the first opportunity for the world religious organization to evaluate, after six years of operation, its structure, purposes, and goals. Taking part in the meetings were 600 official delegates, 600 accredited visitors, 150 consultants, and 120 youth consultants, as well as fraternal delegates, official observers, and general visitors. Included were a small number of delegates and consultants from Eastern European countries. More than 600 accredited representatives of daily and weekly newspapers, news bureaus, magazines and religious publications covered the world-wide church meeting.

Deliberations at the assembly were organized around reports from an Advisory Commission on the main theme and from preparatory commissions on each of the six sub-themes, the reports having been prepared and circulated in advance. The six sub-themes were: (1) Faith and Order, (2) Evangelism, (3) Social Questions—The Responsible Society in a World Perspective, (4) International Affairs, (5) Intergroup Relations—The Church Amid Racial and Ethnic Tensions, and (6) The Laity.

THE WORDING of the third sub-theme suggests the primary emphasis which ran through all meetings and discussions. That emphasis may be stated in the form of a question: How can we make the Christian faith so relevant to the concrete problems of the world that we ourselves will be responsible citizens and churches and, at the same time, will help to develop a responsible society?

What is meant by the responsible society, for which churches in all lands must work, was clearly explained at Amsterdam (1948) in these words:

> "For a society to be responsible under modern conditions it is required that the people have freedom to control, to criticise and to change their governments, that power be made responsible by law and tradition, and be distributed as widely as possible through the whole community. It is required that economic justice and provision of equality of opportunity be established for all the members of society."

To some extent each of the six commissions, but especially the ones on Social Questions (III), International Affairs (IV) and Intergroup Relations (V), appraised the work done and set some future tasks for the churches in the light of the Amsterdam findings and studies conducted since 1948 on the responsible society.

In its preparatory survey, Commission III (The Responsible Society) introduced an astute statement on the world social revolution with the following sentence which, one may fairly say, served as a frame of reference for the entire assembly:

> "Christian social responsibility today must be seen against the background of a vast world upheaval marked by the decline of old social and economic ideologies and institutions, the social effects of continued rapid technical change, the complete shake-up of old patterns of life in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the increasing economic and political interdependence of nations, and the effects of the continuing struggle between the communist and noncommunist countries."

THE COMMISSION then analyzed the revolution in more detail, dealing with trends in Great Britain, social thought and action in the United States, the new concern for social problems in the European churches, the churches and the political and social upheaval of the underdeveloped countries, and the Christian witness in communist countries.

By way of conclusion the commission maintained that "churches and Christian groups have made great progress in discovering the need for Christian witness in relation to the spiritual and moral issues in political and economic life and for expressing this concern in the language of social and political thought and action." But sharp attention was also drawn to the great apathy and indifference in the church concerning social issues; and immediate tasks for them were outlined as demanding their continuing and deeply serious attention if the new situation in the world is to be met responsibly.

In a profound presentation Dr. Charles Malik,

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

The New United Nations Review

In July 1954 the *United Nations Bulletin* became officially the *United Nations Review*. Instead of a fortnightly it is now a monthly. With these changes have come a new format, a broader style and more analytical reportorial content. The articles in the first issue, beautifully illustrated with large photographs and maps, cover a breadth of subject matter: trust territories such as Somaliland; technical assistance work in Libya; the place of the helicopter in the international flight pattern; a study of rainmaking; from ruin to revival in Korea; a picture story of the UN Headquarters; the United Nations and the slavery issue. Regular feature sections include "Book Shelf," "Projection Room," and "United Nations Radio." In the USA order from: International Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Special introductory offer, six issues for $2.00. Regular rate, $4.50 per year.

"Tempest in a Teapot"

The following editorial, appearing last spring in the *San Antonio News* (Texas), may be of interest to *News Letter* readers:

"That momentary tempest in a teapot flurried by an unsupported charge, that a 'subversive' pamphlet containing 'Communist propaganda' is being circulated in unspecified local schools and churches, was quickly squelched by checking the easily available facts.

"That incident offers a pat example of the deplorable trend criticized by this newspaper last Sunday in a 'Views of the News' editorial entitled 'Critics Belittle Real Worth of UN.'

"The pamphlet in question—*The United Nations: Facts and Fallacies,* published by The Church Peace Union, New York—lies before us on the desk. Every word has been carefully scrutinized.

"The pamphlet's message is a forthright, completely accurate rebuttal to disgusting anti-UN propaganda being disseminated by a tiny but raucously vocal minority in this country led by professional hate peddlers.

"The pamphlet is purely and simply pro-United Nations. If that makes it 'subversive,' then so are President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, the Republican and Democratic party platforms, the congressional majorities who vote UN funds, the majority of American public opinion as reported by competent surveys, the editorial policies of this newspaper and the great weight of the American press generally, and the popular and parliamentary majorities of every foreign ally of the United States.

"But make no mistake, this type of absurdity is insidiously dangerous. It is part of a totalitarian-type thought-control trend that San Antonians have seen attack freedom of information in their public library, schools and PTA councils, so far unsuccessful. It has been fought here before; it must be fought, and it will be fought in every instance. And let those who care to join the issue keep their facts straight."

Memorial—Grace Olin Atkinson

The Trustees of The Church Peace Union desire to place on record their deep sense of loss in the death of Grace Olin Atkinson, for nearly fifty-five years the wife of our General Secretary.

During that long period, she was his constant companion on his many travels as well as his wise helper and monitor. We thank God for the grace and virtue displayed in this His servant and extend to her bereaved husband our deep and affectionate sympathy.

June 22, 1954 G. Ashton Oldham

Authentic Hope

(Continued from page 1)

head of the Lebanese delegation to the UN and a member of the World Council's Advisory Commission, applied these principles to the situation in Asia and Africa. He forcefully asserted that "Western secular leadership had failed the world intellectually and spiritually." What is needed is "partnership and fellowship on as deep a plane as possible, and where possible, on the deepest plane: these are the demands of Asia and Africa."

The forthright challenge to meet all problems in a world perspective and on a deep spiritual plane was time and again issued. It was certainly evident in the discussions on international affairs, as participants expressed their determination to find workable means of achieving a larger measure of international order, a viable approach to peace in our sharply divided world.

Reporting for the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA), Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, its director, expressed the conviction that the churches must work steadfastly and intelligently for peace, justice and freedom.

The Alternative to War

CCIA primarily seeks "to express the meaning of the Christian faith for relations among the nations" and, while avoiding oversimplification, "to register Christian conviction at the time and place where international decisions are made." Because a major objective is peace with justice and responsible free-

Memorial on the Death of William Pierson Merrill

On our way to this meeting at Atlantic City, some of us found in Monday's papers the announcement of Dr. Merrill's death; and members of this Board attended his funeral in New York on the very day our meeting began. These three days together have therefore been shadowed by his passing . . . and yet at the same time lighted by his radiant memory.

Dr. Merrill became President of this Board in 1915, just after the outbreak of World War I, and held that post through the thirty critical years that carried us into World War II. His death at 87 therefore removes from our visible fellowship one of our oldest and most influential members. His wise counsel and trusted leadership, matured through long and conspicuous pastorates in Chicago and New York, has been unfailingly at the service of our staff and our officers. His gift for felicitous utterance, memorably evidenced in his best-known hymn, which has been translated into forty languages . . .

"Rise up, O men of God,
Have done with lesser things . . ."

is likewise evident alike in our records, our correspondence, and our memories. His sparkling sense of humor, like sunshine upon rippled water, has brightened not only our deliberations, but even more our happy fellowship between sessions. He lives in our memories and our hearts as one of the best-loved Trustees who ever sat about our Board table; and he leaves there an empty chair that will remain all his own.

It is the more appropriate that the House in which our daily work goes forward, has ever since its purchase and dedication borne his honored name: Merrill House. Every visit there will always remind us who worked with him of his own gracious presence, and will lift our eyes in strengthened hope and faith toward the "Father's House . . . of many mansions," whither he has gone on before us. May all the varied services on behalf of "peace on earth and goodwill to men" that go on daily at Merrill House, be worthy the name and spirit of William Pierson Merrill.

June 22, 1954 — Charles W. Gilkey

dom, Dr. Nolde explained that our overall approach, in the light of the clash of national interests and the conflict of different social systems and ideologies, must be found in *"peaceful competition with a sincere commitment to growing cooperation."* This is the alternative to war.

Within the perspective of this basic approach, Dr. Nolde stressed several constant requirements for a peaceful world: (1) purposeful negotiations which should be considered successful "in the degree to which a much-needed solution has been advanced to the point where it can command sufficient support of all parties concerned to move competition toward cooperation"; (2) an end to imperialism of all kinds; (3) increased efforts to insure the essential conditions for human dignity to an increasing number of the family of mankind (the three areas of concern being refugees, human rights, and economic and technical assistance); (4) reduction and international regulation of armaments (Dr. Nolde suggested that "thought might profitably be given to the appointment of a small committee representing both governments [the USA and the USSR] which would meet in seclusion to seek a common approach, with the understanding that no findings would be made public unless agreed upon by both governments and only thereafter would be submitted to the UN Disarmament Commission for debate."); (5) the international family: "every effort should be made to relate people personally to each other in the pursuit of common interests be they religious, educational, economic, athletic, or cultural"; (6) domestic society—the responsibility of the Christian citizen and every citizen to put his own national house in order.

The Assembly's Potential Significance

One World Council leader remarked that "the eyes of the world are on Evanston." In view of the wide and full press coverage (100,000 words being filed daily and foreign correspondents daily averaging 5000 words), this observation may well be literally true. In a deeper sense, however, the world's people watch Evanston as they seek solid foundations for authentic hope. At the time of this writing, half way through the second assembly, it can safely be predicted that the findings of this World Council meeting will deserve the careful study and serious consideration not only of the Protestant religious forces of the world but also of other groups and of all people. These earnest and hard-working representatives from 163 religious bodies and 48 countries are, at the very least, setting up guideposts that can direct us to a more hopeful and decent world.

RUSSIA JOINS UNESCO

RAYMOND F. MCCOY

For about eight years, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has pursued its goal without Russian participation in its work. Suddenly Russia has exercised its prerogative as a Charter member of the United Nations and joined UNESCO. No application was necessary; no debate could be held; no approval from other nations was needed or given. Russia is now a member and her satellites are already moving to join her in membership.

Why Russia joined UNESCO, what this move means, what problems are raised, and what good, if any, will result—all these can, at the moment, only be estimated. And the estimates must start with UNESCO as it is presently functioning.

UNESCO to Now

UNESCO's first years have been spent in developing a program designed to contribute to peace and security by developing greater international understanding. To this end it has promoted international collaboration in educational, scientific, and cultural activities. Fundamental to its approach has been the premise that the more knowledge interchanged in these areas, the less likely is war to develop from ignorance or misunderstanding of other peoples.

While this is not the place to weigh the success or shortcomings of UNESCO's program to date, many substantial successes are clearly demonstrable in fundamental education, technical assistance, exchange of persons, exchange of information, and education about the United Nations.

Among the specific accomplishments of UNESCO are:

The establishment of regional fundamental education centers in Mexico (for all of Latin America) and Egypt (for the Arab states). Graduates of the Mexican center are already at work throughout Latin America on the local community level, helping people towards health, literacy and general well-being.

The creation, in cooperation with the government of India, of the Delhi Public Library project —a pilot system of library extension, bookmobiles, and other services. This project also aims to be a model for the other provinces of India.

Facilitating the free movement of persons and of ideas across national frontiers, as through the Book Coupon program.

Sending out 16 special educational missions to different countries at the request of the national governments. The report of the mission to Korea has become the basis for the reconstruction of the entire educational system in that country. The mission to the Philippines resulted in a compulsory school attendance law. Out of the work of the mission to Libya has developed a public school system, including kindergartens, in a country that had no previous system of its own.

Organizing the Arid Zone Research project, which is collecting basic information throughout the world on how to improve human life in desert areas by restoring fertility and productivity to the world's arid regions.

The initiation and nurture of a movement to combat racial prejudice with scientific and historical truth.

Drafting and securing adherence to an International Copyright Code.

Carrying on numerous reconstruction and relief activities, as presently in Korea.

Setting up a campaign to inform public opinion on ways to meet problems that are basic to world peace. To this end UNESCO has prepared and widely distributed publications, radio programs, films, and exhibitions, all of which are gradually making an impact on world opinion.

Whatever successes have been attained by UNESCO in developing greater understanding have, of necessity, been pretty well outside of the major political struggles of the post-war period. As long as this agency had no Russian or significant satellite participation, there could be in the chief theater of the cold war, no piercing of the iron curtain, no lessening of barriers to the free flow of information or persons, and none of the collaboration in educational, scientific, or cultural affairs which is basic to the UNESCO approach to peace. UNESCO's contribution has been sizable, however, in the battle for the minds of those men either uncommitted or generally sympathetic to the freedom-loving nations.

Implications for UNESCO

What Russian participation will mean to the future of UNESCO's work is, of course, impossible to state with certainty. Russia's joining could mean at least a small rent in the iron curtain; or it could mean that Russia considers UNESCO a front in the cold war.

As to the first possibility, if Russia really participates in UNESCO activities, at least some two-way piercing of the iron curtain would seem impossible to avoid. Participation in the formal conferences of UNESCO, delegations to international seminars, and representation on program activities, for example, would mean that some two-way interchange of in-

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—DR. MCCOY, *Dean of the Graduate Division at Xavier University, is President of the Catholic Association for International Peace and a member of the US National Commission for UNESCO.*

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

— LANGLEY, IN *The Christian Science Monitor*

Congressman, Spare That Root

LESS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE?

In the light of Russia's contribution to the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program, it seems strange indeed that the United States should even consider a reduced appropriation for the coming year. If, as often seems to be the case, cold war strategy is paramount in the thinking of many Congressmen, one would suppose that they would want the U.S. to increase its support of the UN multilateral program.

* * *

Politically, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are both seeking the friendship and support of the "uncommitted world" . . . the "cold war" today is fundamentally a battle for the minds of men. An appreciation of the economic problems and needs of underdeveloped areas can be one of the first steps in the direction of better U.S. relations with such countries.

—"A Door to the Present" by Calderwood and de Rycke.

* * *

Our own Point 4, with its admirable record of success, is not enough. Countries in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and even Latin America have been loath to accept aid that seemed to them charity at the best or, at the worst, the opening wedge for Western imperialism. Our motives may in part be altruistic, but countries who have but recently freed themselves of colonial masters may be expected to retain a suspicion of Western acts for some time to come.

* * *

By far, the best way to establish economic conditions on aid would be through standards agreed upon by a world or regional body, in which all the participating countries were represented. Both the conditions and the aid itself are likely to be much more acceptable this way. There is no doubt that aid from one nation to another looks to some people like charity, and to many it touches sore points of national pride.

—*Ambassador's Report* by Chester Bowles.

* * *

There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the UN Technical Assistance Program. Much has been gained by the experience of the last few years. Today T.A. is far more efficient than it was three years ago. There may be some duplication in the efforts of U.S. Point 4 and UN T.A. (The Senate Appropriations Committee plans to study this possible duplication in the United States $110-million and the UN $20-million programs.) The fact remains, however, that to millions of "submerged" peoples Technical Assistance has kindled hope, nurtured self-respect and made living less painful. The amount that the U.S. contributes to the UN T.A. program will not go unnoticed by the underdeveloped uncommitted nations.

* * *

Vigorous American support of the Technical Cooperation programs, then, is not only morally the right thing to do, it is economically and politically the right thing to do. Moreover, wholehearted participation in the UN program strengthens the United Nations, which is essential to the best foreign policy the United States can maintain; and prepares for the day when the United Nations can administer the entire effort. . . .

As we study the results obtained so far, and the plans for the future, our only possible conclusion is that this is one of the most magnificent undertakings upon which human beings have ever embarked. Here, the free peoples of the world are joined together to wage—in the words of the title of Arthur Goodfriend's book—"the only war we seek." *That is the mounting war against man's ancient enemies—poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease. Our weapons are invincible, for they are truth, knowledge, energy, faith and an alliance bound together by the strongest bonds of cooperative determination.*

—Paul G. Hoffman

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Religion and International Life

The Church Peace Union, at the semi-annual meeting of its Board of Trustees in Atlantic City during June, voted the following two resolutions:

I.

The present world crisis, with its wars and rumors of wars, has resulted in a mood of frustration not only among the public at large but among statesmen as well. While we strive for a solution we must remember that what may seem to be beyond our wit is not beyond the wit of God. He has a plan for this world of His creation, and men and nations can succeed only as they endeavor to discern and follow that plan. The Church Peace Union, whose objective is to apply the principles of religion and morality to the problems of international life, recommends:

(1) That the ministers of every religious faith bring home to their congregations the necessity of applying the principles of their religion to the problems of international relations;

(2) That the officials of the Government of the United States, and in particular those who deal with the problems of our foreign relations, bear in mind the same religious and moral principles in formulating our national policies; and seek at all times to emphasize the bond of unity that exists by reason of their common belief in God; and

(3) That the public at large keep faith in the United Nations as the one best hope of peace and not lose sight of the ideals of the United Nations because of the present obstacles to their accomplishment.

II.

The Church Peace Union, meeting in Atlantic City June 22-24, 1954, reaffirmed its strong support of UNESCO as a leading agency of the United Nations. The purpose of UNESCO is the furtherance of cooperation, leading toward world peace, through the free exchange of ideas, fundamental education, and mutual understanding among the family of nations. This is likewise a common concern of the three great religious faiths—Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Protestant—represented in The Church Peace Union.

Recommended Magazine Articles

"Leadership in World Affairs" by W. Averell Harriman. (*Foreign Affairs,* July 1954.)

A thoughtful appraisal of the weaknesses of a "short cut approach" in U.S. foreign policy, and a seven point outline of things we must do to defeat the present communist attack—economic, political and psychological—upon the free world.

"Indonesia: The Fabulous Experiment" by Cameron Hawley. (*Harper's,* August 1954.)

An inside view of what the people in the sixth largest country are feeling and thinking, and their strenuous efforts to fashion an authentically democratic nation.

"The Soviet Attitude Toward UNESCO" by John A. Armstrong. (*International Organization,* May 1954.)

An analysis of the attitude of the Soviet bloc countries toward UNESCO since its founding in 1945.

RUSSIA JOINS UNESCO (*Continued from page 4*)

formation would have to occur. If UNESCO reports on the status of educational and other activities are actually completed by Russia with any accuracy, more information than is presently known would become available. In such ways could at least a small hole in the iron curtain be made. And in terms of the over-riding purpose of UNESCO, even a tiny rent is a substantial advance over the absolutely impenetrable curtain Russia has previously tried to maintain.

As to the second possibility, Russia could have joined UNESCO to contest with other nations in the battle for the minds of those men as yet uncommitted in the cold war, or even for those presently inclined to the West. If this were the Russian reason for joining, grave obstacles lie ahead for continuing UNESCO successes. Russian participation in policy-making conferences, technical missions, and such projects as fundamental education could result in limiting all activity, in promoting intellectual strife and in bringing all progress to a tumultuous halt.

Implications for the United States

Whatever Russia's motivation in joining the cultural arm of the UN, this much is certain: effective participation by the United States becomes much more important than ever. There can be no question of our leaving to Communist Russia, uncontested, the battle for the minds of men if that is what UNESCO is to become; and any chance that a rent in the iron curtain is developing, however incidentally, is too important for us to fail to explore it.

The issues now at stake in UNESCO are of such importance that our most experienced and qualified representatives must be skillfully participating in all UNESCO deliberations and projects. The time has come to reverse the trend of the past several years in which governmental emphasis on UNESCO has been declining. Budget cuts, reduction of staff, transfer of personnel, reduced prestige for the State Department's UNESCO Relations Staff—all of these have tended to make United States participation in the work of UNESCO increasingly perfunctory. Now such steps could be disastrous. For whatever Russian participation in UNESCO means, this is certain. Her participation will not be perfunctory!

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

"The UN Depends on You"—UN Day Theme

United Nations Day (October 24) has been observed throughout the world since 1947. In 1953 more than 6,000 communities in the United States celebrated UN Day, and plans are underway in many communities for the 1954 UN Day events. The US Committee for UN Day (816 21st St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) will send on request a listing of excellent UN program materials: for veteran and labor groups, librarians, teachers, women's clubs, churches and synagogues, the Committee has informational, program and display materials on the UN. A number of these are sent free of charge. The Committee has also prepared a "Leaders Guide, 1954," a UN Day program suggestion booklet for community leaders (24 pp. One to ten copies, free; additional copies, 5 cents each).

A United Nations Audit (4 pp. 100 copies, free; additional copies, 50 cents per 100) also put out by the US Committee for UN Day contains an assessment of what the UN has accomplished, the cost of USA participation in the UN, and facts and fallacies.

United Nations Week

The designation of UN Week—October 17-24, 1954—provides an opportunity for all groups in the community to plan a cooperative, community-wide celebration of the UN. It is well to plan the week's activities so that they lead up to a UN Day observance on October 24. Since UN Day itself comes on a Sunday this year, it will be particularly appropriate on that day for churches, synagogues and other religious organizations to commemorate the work of the United Nations in their services of worship. For this purpose religious leaders will find varied and valuable suggestions, including a UN prayer and themes for talks, in the 1954 *United Nations Week* (The Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y. 12 pp. Single copy free; additional copies, $1.00 per 100).

The American Association for the United Nations (345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.) has available a listing of program materials for UN Week.

United Neighbors Day

Youth groups within churches and synagogues might plan a United Nations Day program keyed to the work of the UN. Cooperation with other synagogues and churches in the community would increase the variety and success of the day. The program might center around a bazaar, with each booth devoted to the work of a different UN agency. For example, a table illustrating the work of the World Health Organization might display model villages before and after the agency helped them; at a booth for the Food and Agriculture Organization typical foods from different countries might be sold. UN publications could be attractively displayed in another booth. Foreign students from nearby colleges might be enlisted to participate.

"World Without End"

". . . a motion picture which is the most vibrant and emphatic statement yet made on film about our postwar world."—*The Saturday Review of Literature*

Young people's groups and adults will find a showing of this highly-praised film a stimulating program during UN Week. Made under the sponsorship of UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), it shows the work of the Latin American Fundamental Education Center at Patzcuaro in Mexico, of WHO (World Health Organization) and UNICEF (the Children's Fund) medical teams in a remote Thai village, of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) experiments in new agricultural techniques. 16 mm, 45 minutes. Distributed for rental and purchase by Brandon Films, 200 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. Prices vary with distributor. It is also available in most communities through local libraries and film distributors.

For background information on this film, order a copy of the well-written *Study Guide for "World Without End."* It also includes ideas for related programs and a bibliography of UN literature. Order from: Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y. 14 pp. Single copy, free.

Trick or Treat for UNICEF

Traditional Halloween fun is linked by this plan with financial help for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The idea is that children collect coins in jars or milk cartons so that more needy children all over the world will have milk to drink and will receive protection against illness and disease through UNICEF. Begun in 1950, this idea was used successfully last year in 1,349 communities. Groups in your community might sponsor it. A kit containing full details and display equipment is available from US Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York. 17 items, including posters, pamphlets, party suggestions, radio announcements, arm bands, stickers for collection jars, etc. $1.00 per kit.

Watch For . . .

The September number of *International Conciliation,* "Issues Before the Ninth General Assembly." Order from: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y. $1.00 per year (five issues); quantity rates for groups.

Headline Series 107, "The U.S. and the UN" by Benjamin Brown. Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y. 35 cents.

SUGGESTED READING

The End of Innocence by Jonathan Daniels. Lippincott. 351 pp. $5.00.

A fascinating interpretation of the era when Josephus Daniels was Secretary of the Navy which throws many sidelights on the young F.D.R. A final eloquent chapter appraises our present situation in the light of the earlier Wilsonian period.

The Christian Hope and the Task of the Church. Harper. 286 pp. $5.00.

The preliminary reports prepared by six commissions for the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches. The six headings are: (1) Faith and Order, (2) Evangelism, (3) The Responsible Society in a World Perspective, (4) International Affairs, (5) Intergroup relations, (6) The Laity.

America's Vital Stake in International Trade by John S. Coleman. Southern Methodist University Press. 44 pp. $2.00.

A popular but instructive lecture about the urgent necessity of developing a freer world trade.

New Frontiers for Freedom by Erwin D. Canham. Longmans, Green. 116 pp. $2.25.

Mr. Canham's thesis, here elaborated for the general reader, is that mid-century American capitalism is really significant only insofar as its values are spiritual and moral.

Politics Among Nations by Hans J. Morgenthau. Knopf. 600 pp. $5.75. Second Edition, revised.

This revised and enlarged edition of Prof. Morgenthau's 1948 work of the same title takes into account the new tendencies that have emerged in the world situation in the past six years. The sections on world public opinion, peaceful change, collective security, cultural imperialism, political power, disarmament have been given special attention in the revision. Of particular interest are his analyses of the Korean war and the development of the United Nations. The book affords the reader a helpful perspective on the world situation by a highly respected authority in the field of international relations.

Freedom and Control in Modern Society edited by Morroe Berger, Theodore Abel and Charles H. Page. Van Nostrand. 326 pp. $6.00.

A symposium of the thoughts of outstanding sociologists on one of the great problems of modern times, the limits of freedom and control.

International Economics and Public Policy by Harry G. Brainard. Holt. 706 pp. $6.00.

A text book on international trade and finance and on public policy regarding them.

The Russian Church and the Soviet State by John Shelton Curtiss. Little, Brown. 387 pp. $6.00.

An interesting study of church-state relationship in Russia from 1917 to the present. Mr. Curtiss is an outstanding authority on the history of the Russian Church in the Twentieth Century.

Tomorrow Is Already Here by Robert Jungk. Simon and Schuster. 241 pp. $3.50.

A readable and stimulating analysis of the promise and peril of America's rapid technological advance.

Politics and Opinion in the 19th Century by John Bowle. Oxford. 512 pp. $4.50.

A competent review of the development of political thought in the 19th century. Of interest to the general reader as well as the scholar.

The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes: The Inside Struggle. Simon and Schuster. 759 pp. $6.00.

The second volume of Mr. Ickes' diary, like the first, is packed with intimate details about the New Deal period.

God's Country and Mine by Jacques Barzun. Little, Brown. 344 pp. $5.00.

Dr. Barzun writes what he calls "a declaration of love with a few harsh words." He is critical of the "materialism" in American society but pays tribute to the many possibilities open to Americans due to this country's enormous resources and productive capacity.

America, Britain and Russia: Their Co-operation and Conflict, 1941-1946 by William Hardy McNeill. Oxford. 819 pp. $15.00.

An extremely valuable reference work.

God and the Common Life by Robert Lowry Calhoun. Shoe String Press. 303 pp. $4.50.

The reprint of a classic work on Christian vocation.

The Fall of a Titan by Igor Gouzenko. Norton. 629 pp. $4.50.

This vivid and disturbing novel interprets Soviet society from the inside. In some respects it gives a more disquieting picture of a totalitarian society than Orwell's *1984*.

Books Received

Dictionary of European History ed. by William S. Roeder. Philosophical Library. 316 pp. $6.00.

The Negro and the Schools by Harry S. Ashmore. University of North Carolina Press. 228 pp. $2.75.

Liberian Odyssey: The Autobiography of F. A. Price. Pageant Press. 260 pp. $7.50.

American Influence on Canadian Nationhood by Carl G. Winter. Public Affairs Press. 23 pp. $1.00.

Europe Since 1914 In Its World Setting by F. Lee Benns. Appleton. Eighth Edition. 950 pp. $5.50.

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